BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

SSONS
List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

Hide A-way water System

Public Water Supply Name

confide	ederal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each <i>community</i> public water system to develop and distribute a consumer ence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR e mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.
Please	Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report
	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
	 □ Advertisement in local paper □ On water bills □ Other
	Date customers were informed:/
X.	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
	Date Mailed/Distributed: 5/31/12
	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
	Name of Newspaper:
	Date Published:/_/
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)
	Date Posted://
×	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www. Na who seem
CERT	IFICATION LOUS/31/12
the for	y certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in m and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is ent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State ment of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518

Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

2011 Drinking Water Quality Report CLEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

HIDE-A-WAY WATER SYSTEM HIDE-A-WAY WALEK STSTEM Jeff Robbins, Certified Water Operator PWS ID #550013 Pear River County PWS ID #550013 Pear River County 510 E. LAKESHORE DR. CARRIERE, MS 39426 601-798-1484

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Mississippi State Department of Health drinking water standards. We vigitantly safeguard our water supply and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details and maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cameer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water concerns. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk care providers about drinking water concerns. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk care providers about drinking water microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?
Our water comes from two (2) wells that draw ground water from the Miocene Series Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability:
Our source water assessment has been completed by the Mississippi State Department of Health. Copies will be made available upon

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants and potential health of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water posses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water posses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Holline at 1-800-426-4791.

How can I get involved?

Our board meets on the second WEDNESDAY evening of every month. Meetings start at 6:30 p.m. at the Hide-A-Way Lake Club House. We encourage all customers who have any concerns or questions to meet with us. Our association conducts its annual membership meeting on the third Saurday in July at 10:00 a.m. at the Hide-A-Way Lake Club House. This is a very important meeting in which all customers are encouraged to attend.

Other information:

You may want additional information about your drinking water. You may contact our certified waterworks operator or you may prefer to log on to the Internet and obtain specific information about your system and its compliance history at the following address:

http://www.healthyuns.com. Information including current and past boil water notices, compliance and reporting violations, and other information pertaining to your water supply may be obtained.

Water Quality Data Table

The following table lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and the Mississippl State Department of Health requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data though representative of the water quality may be more than one year old.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful bacteria may be present. All results showed all samples free of total coliform.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Hide A-Way Water System is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 sections to 2 minutes where has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 sections. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water lead to the property of t

*****A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 – December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline, however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) assupered analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply at 601-576-7518.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a rising no f safety.

MCLS deciming Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLS as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

AL: Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ND: Non-deners. recuss and Appreviations used in the Table

ND:	Non-detect-

llow D: Non-detect					TES	T RES	ULTS					e of Contamination	
Contaminant MCLG			CL	Yo Wa		San Da		Viol:		Like	ly source	200	
organic Contaminants								<u> </u>		Γ		- mineries: fire	
Antimony (ppm) Well #2	6)006)006	000. 100.		10/20			40 40	reta	ırdanis,	from petroleum refineries; fire ceramics; electronics; solder.	
Well #3 Arsenic (ppm) Well #2	N/A		.05)05)05		11/10		NO NO	orc	·bards:	natural deposits; runoff from runoff from glass and electronics n wastes.	1
Well #3): Barium (ppm)	-	+	2	T	05681	-10/	21/10		NO NO	D	ischarg	e of drilling waste; discharge from ineries: erosion of natural deposits.	
Well #2 Well #3	2 2	-	2		05764	10	21/10	+		D	Discharg	e from metal refineries and coal-	
1. Beryllium (ppm) Well #2 Well #3	4 4		.004		0005 0005	10	/21/10 //21/10	+	NO NO	a	erospac	e, and detense many	1
12. Cadmium (ppm) Well #2 Well #3	5		.005		.0005 .0005		0/21/10 0/21/10		NO NO	- 1;	natural refineri paints.	on of gatvantzed piped; deposits; discharge from metal es; runoff from waste batteries and	-
13. Chromium (ppm)	10		0.1	+	.0005	- 1	10/21/1		NO NO			rge from steel and pulp mills; erosion deposits.	of
Well #2 Well #3 14. Copper (ppm)	10	0	0.1 A1 1.3		0.005	-+	01/01/0 01/01/0 12/31/1)9- 11	NO	-	erosio	sion of household plumbing systems; n of natural deposits; leaching from preservatives. 12 samples collected.	_
15. Cyanide (ppm)			+		-	-	(Trienr	- 1	NO.		Disch	arge from steel/metal factories: discha plastic and fertifizer factories.	rge
Weil #2 Weil #3		00	.2 .2	L=	0.0		02/08	/10 /09-	NO N		erosi	osion of household plumbing systems, on of natural deposits. 12 samples	
17. Lead (ppb))		115	0.0		12/31 (Tries	/11 onial)	-		Eros	cted. ion of natural deposits; discharge from teries and factories; runoff from landfi	ı Hs;
18. Mercury (inorganic) (ppr Well #2 Well #3	ì	2		002 002		005 005		1/10 21/10		40 40	run	off from cropiano.	septic
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppr Well #2	m)	10		10 10		.08		09/11 09/11		NO NO_	tan	ks, sewerage; crosson or him from	septi
Well #3 20. Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (pp	111)	10	1	1	1,	0.02	03	/09/11 /09/11		NO NO _	tai	ks, sewerage, eroston e-	
Well #2 Well #3 21. Selenium (ppm)		j .		1	+	.0025	1)/21/10	1	NO	e	ischarge from petroleum and metal ref osion of natural deposits; discharge fr nines.	merie
Well #2 Well #3		50 50		.05 .05	+	.0025	10	0/21/10	+	NO	-	eaching from ore-processing sites; dis rom electronics, glass, and drug factor	chargi ies.
Well #2 Well #3		0.		00. 00.		.0006		0/21/1/ 0/21/1		NO NO	-+		
73. TTHM (Total tribalometh (mq/l) Well #2 and Well #3		0		0.0	080	19.70	19.70		6/22/10		·	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Disinfection By-Products			4.0		.0	0.90 punning		01/01/1		NO			
Chlorine Microbiological Conta	aminants				.0 MCL	avera		Sam	Sample Date		tion N	Likely Source of Contamination	
Microbiological Contai		+	0	+,	 ·1			_		NO	per liter	Naturally present in the environment (pg/h), pCiff: piecocuries per liter (a measure of ra	droactiv
# Total Coliform Units Description: _ppm: parts of monthly positive sample:	s per milli	on or	milligra	ms per	liter (r	ng/l), ppl at were j	e: parts f	er billio	s. of mici	ograns			

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TEST RESULTS

ND: Non-detect				TE	STRI	SULTS	<u>,</u>			a classification
Contaminant	MCLG	MCI		Your Water	Sa	mple Date		ation /N	Likely	Source of Contamination
- L										
norganic Contaminants 7. Antimony (ppm) Well #2	6	,000		,0005 ,0005	10.	/20/10 /20/10		NO	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramies; electronies; solder.	
Well #3 8. Arsenic (ppm)	6 N/A	.05		.0005		0/21/10		NO NO	orche	on of natural deposits; runoff from nds; runoff from glass and electronics action wastes.
Well #2 Well #3	I NA	.05	\dashv	.0005	+	0/21/10	+	NO NO	1	-tor discharge from
Well #2 Well #3	2 2	2 2		.00576	, ,	0/21/10 0/21/10	+	NO	met	charge of drilling waste, uscular al refineries, crosion of natural deposits, charge from metal refineries and coal- ning factories; discharge from electrical, the force industries.
11. Beryllium (ppm) Well #2 Well #3	4 4	.00 .00		.0005		10/21/10 10/21/10	-	NO NO	aero	ospace, and defense measures erosion of
12. Cadmium (ppm) Well #2 Well #3	5 5		05 105	.0005		10/21/10 10/21/10		NO NO	nat ref	rrosion of galvanized price; ural deposits; discharge from metal ineries; runoff from waste batteries and ints.
13. Chromium (ppm) Well #2	100		0.1	.000		10/21/1	0	NO NO	1 00	ischarge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of nural deposits.
Well #3 14. Copper (ppm)	1.3	-	ΛL= 1.3	0.1		01/01/0 12/31/1 (Trient	9-	NO	61	orrosion of household plumbing systems; rosion of natural deposits; leaching from rood preservatives. 12 samples collected.
15. Cyanide (ppm) Well #2	200	+	.2)15	02/08	/10	NO NO	11	Discharge from steel/metal factories: discharge rom plastic and fertilizer factories.
Well #3 17. Lead (ppb)	200		.2 AL = .015	_	015 001	02/08 01/01/ 12/31/	109-	NO	1.	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits. 12 samples collected.
18. Mercury (inorganic) (ppm			.002	,	0005	(Tries	1/10	NC	,	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.
Well #2 Well #3 19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm	2		.002	2	0005_		1/10	NO NO		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewerage; erosion of natural deposits.
Well #2 Well #3 20. Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppn	10		10 10).08).08	03/0)9/11)9/11	NI	2-	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septi- tanks, sewerage; crosion of natural deposits.
Well #2 Well #3	1		1		0.02 0.02		09/11 09/11	N N		turn and metal refunction
21. Selenium (ppm) Well #2 Well #3		60 60	.0.		.0025 .0025		/21/10 /21/10		10 10	mines.
22. Thallium (ppm) Well #2		0.5	.0	002	.0006		/21/10 /21/10		NO	Leaching from ore-processing transfer from electronics, glass, and drug factories.
Well #3 73. TTHM (Total tribalomethar (mg/l) Well #2 and Well #3	164)	0.5	1	0.080	19.70		6/22/10	,	NO.	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Disinfection By-Products Chlorine		4.0			0.90		1/01/11		NO	Water additive used to control microhes.
				4.0 MCL		our	2/31/11 Sampl	e V	iolation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contam		1				ater	Date Monthly			Naturally present in the environment mer (ng/h), pCs/h: presentes per liter (a measure of radioactivi
				>1						